

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DARLINGTON



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

1964

DARLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1964

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*Members of No. 10 Area Health Sub-Committee.

Clerk to the Council

J. PATTINSON.

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS AND STAFF
OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY**

Medical Officer of Health

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Certified Meat and Food Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspector

D. G. WARDE, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Certified Meat and Food Inspector

Engineering Assistant

J. CUTHBERTSON

Sewage Works Manager

W. SLEDMORE

Building Inspector

A. G. OXBOROUGH

Chief Clerk and General Assistant

F. H. HURWORTH
retired 31st December, 1964

M. READMAN

Commenced 1st December, 1964

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Pupil Public Health Inspector

Miss C. CALTHORPE

ANNUAL REPORT, 1964

DARLINGTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen

I have pleasure in presenting to you the 83rd annual report upon the health and sanitary circumstances of your district for the year 1964.

According to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate the population increased from 26,100 to 26,490. The vital statistics reveal a slight rise in the live birth rate from 21.3 to 21.7. This rate, after adjustment is 18.02 which is slightly below the national figure of 18.4. The general death rate increased from 7.9 to 8.2 and this gives a standardised rate of 12.9 as compared with a rate of 11.3 for England and Wales. The infant mortality rate increased from 26.9 to 27.8 and compares unfavourably with the national rate of 20.0. Unlike previous years as many deaths occurred after the first four weeks as in the neo-natal period.

The position as regards infectious disease gave no cause for anxiety. There were no notified cases of dysentery or food poisoning and measles which had reached epidemic proportion the previous year, had a greatly reduced incidence. Preventive measures against infectious disease were continued. Vaccination against poliomyelitis, diphtheria and tetanus was offered in infant schools to all new entrants and Heaf testing was offered to the same children. B.C.G. vaccination was undertaken in the senior schools.

Residential accommodation is provided by the Local Health Authority for persons who by reason of age or infirmity, are in need of care and attention and the number of persons already in residence or on the waiting list is given in the report. It was not found necessary to take statutory action in any case and all admissions were voluntary.

The Meals on Wheels Service which was started in Newton Aycliffe in 1963 continued to expand and the Council gave a van for the purpose to the W.V.S. This is a valuable and much appreciated service and I hope to see it put into operation in other parts of your district.

The services provided in connection with environmental health were maintained throughout the year. Further progress was made towards the completion of the programme for dealing with unfit property and I look forward to the time when your staff will be in a position to take action under Part II of the 1964 Housing Act relating to the compulsory improvement of dwellings to provide standard amenities.

It is very satisfactory that such good progress was made with sewerage and sewage disposal and that approval has been given for further schemes. The completion of these schemes will, in turn, lead to a substantial increase in the number of closet conversions.

It is also satisfactory that, with the bringing of mains water to Denton, all villages and hamlets in your district are now supplied with a mains water supply.

In conclusion I wish to express my thanks to the Council and the Clerk of the Council for their continued courtesy and to thank Mr. Collins, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Health Department for their help and co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

M. W. RODGERS,

M.B., B.C.H., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of Rural District in acres		45,414
Resident population (including forces stationed in the area)		26,490
Total number of houses at 31st December, 1964 (including R.A.F. Married Quarters)		8,144
Number of inhabited houses (excluding R.A.F. Married Quarters at 1st April, 1964)		7,621
Rateable value at 1st April, 1964		£970,531
Sum represented by a penny rate		£3,862
General Rate (excluding additional items and special rates in certain parishes) made in respect of the financial year ending 31st March, 1965	..	9/4d.

Social Conditions and Employment

The Darlington Rural District forms part of the Darlington Employment Exchange. The southern part is mainly agricultural and the new town of Newton Aycliffe and the Aycliffe Trading Estate are situated in the northern part of the district.

The Rural District shared the general improvement in the employment position which took place during 1964. The percentage rate of unemployment in January, 1964, was 2.8% and a steady downward trend continued almost uninterruptedly throughout the year. In December, 1964, the percentage rate was 1.7% compared with 2.6% in December, 1963. During the year the numbers employed on the Aycliffe Industrial Estate rose by approximately 2,000 and further development is expected.

In addition, new factory developments are taking place in Darlington which, although not within the boundaries of the Rural District, have enhanced the general employment prospects.

**TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR RECENT YEARS
AS COMPARED WITH ENGLAND AND WALES**

Estimated Population of Darl'ton R.D.C.	Years	GENERAL DEATH RATE			INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE			LIVE BIRTH RATE		
		Darl'ton R.D.C.		England and Wales Rate	Darl'ton R.D.C.		England and Wales Rate	Darl'ton R.D.C.		England and Wales Rate
		No. of Deaths	Rate		No. of Deaths	Rate		No. of Births	Rate	
10,650	1950	146	13.7	11.6	10	54.35	29.8	184	17.28	15.8
12,040	1951	127	10.55	12.5	8	38.83	29.6	206	17.1	15.5
13,070	1952	117	8.95	11.3	10	47.62	27.6	210	16.07	15.3
14,600	1953	150	10.99	11.4	8	24.02	26.8	333	20.98	15.5
16,230	1954	140	10.6	11.3	10	25.91	25.5	386	21.6	15.2
17,910	1955	194	13.3	11.7	10	24.04	24.9	416	21.14	15.0
19,310	1956	169	11.9	11.7	11	24.07	23.8	457	18.7	15.7
20,100	1957	146	10.17	11.5	10	20.4	23.1	490	19.26	16.1
21,280	1958	151	11.2	11.7	10	19.4	22.6	515	18.9	16.4
22,300	1959	179	12.5	11.6	15	32.6	22.2	460	16.1	16.5
22,880	1960	195	13.5	11.5	14	26.4	21.7	531	17.9	17.1
24,000	1961	187	12.9	12.0	14	26.6	21.4	526	16.9	17.4
25,440	1962	228	*8.9	11.9	13	22.1	21.6	587	*23.07	18.0
26,100	1963	207	*7.9	12.2	15	26.9	21.1	557	*21.3	18.2
26,490	1964	217	*8.2	11.3	16	27.8	20.0	575	*21.7	18.4

*Rate before adjustment by comparability factor, supplied by Registrar General.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population – 26,490
(1963 Population – 26,100)

Live Births

Number – 575.

Rate per 1,000 population – 21.7.

The adjusted rate in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General – 18.02.

Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births) – 2.6%.

Still Births

Number – 18.

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births – 30.35.

Total live and still births

Number – 593.

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year).

Number – 16.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 27.8

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births.. 26.8

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 66.7

Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births). 13.9

Early neo-natal mortality (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births). 13.9

Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births). .. 43.8

Maternal deaths (including abortion)

Number – Nil.

Deaths, all ages

Number – 217.

Rate per 1,000 of the population 8.2.

The adjusted death rate in accordance with the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General – 12.9.

Rates as compared with England and Wales

	Darlington R.D.C.	England and Wales
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	21.7	18.4
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	30.35	16.4
Infantile mortality rate per 1,000 live births	27.8	20.0
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.9	13.8
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	43.8	28.2
Maternal deaths excluding abortion	Nil.	0.20
Maternal deaths due to abortion ..	Nil.	0.06
Total maternal mortality	Nil.	0.25
Death rate per 1,000 population ..	8.2	11.3

ANALYSIS OF STATISTICS

The population increased from 26,100 to 26,490 in the year under review.

The area comparability factors for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowance for the way in which sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition the death rate area comparability factor has been adjusted to take account of the presence of any residential institutions. The use of the factors makes the birth and death rates comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rates for any other area.

Comparability factors for your area are:—

Births	Deaths
0.83	1.58

Live Births

There was a small increase in the number of live births giving a rate of 21.7 as compared with 21.3 the previous year. The rate after adjustment by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 18.02. This compares with a rate of 18.4 for England and Wales.

The number of illegitimate births declined and the percentage of total live births which were illegitimate dropped from 3.8% in 1963 to 2.6% in the year under review.

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	292	268	560
Illegitimate	9	6	15
	301	274	575

Still Births

The number of still births increased from 8 in 1963 to 18 in 1964, giving a rate of 30.35 as compared with 14.2. This large increase in the still birth rate was, to some extent, compensated for by a

reduction in the early neo-natal death rate, which dropped from 17.9 to 13.9.

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	11	7	18
Illegitimate	..	..	..	—	—	—
				—	—	—
				11	7	18
				==	==	==

Deaths of Infants under 1 year.

Sixteen infants under the age of one year died during 1964 as compared with fifteen the previous year, giving a rate of 27.8 as compared with 26.9. The rate for the country is 20.0.

Eight of these deaths occurred in the first week of life and the remaining 50% after the age of four weeks.

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	..	..	..	9	6	15
Illegitimate	..	..	..	1	—	1
				—	—	—
				10	6	16
				==	==	==

				Male	Female	Total
Under 1 week	..	..	..	5	3	8
1 week and under 4 weeks			..	—	—	—
Over 4 weeks	..	..	..	5	3	8
				—	—	—
				10	6	16
				==	==	==

Causes

				Under 1 week		Over 4 weeks	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Prematurity	..	..		3	2	—	—
Congenital malformations	..			2	—	—	1
Birth injury	..	..		—	1	—	—
Pneumonia	..	..	..	—	—	3	—
Inhalation Pneumonia due to Moniliasis of Larynx	..			—	—	1	—
Septicaemia	..	..		—	—	—	1
Gastro Enteritis	..	..		—	—	1	—
Urinary Tract Infection	..			—	—	—	1

Deaths (all ages)

The number of deaths registered in your district after correction for inward and outward transfers was 217, an increase of 10 from the previous year's figure. This gives a rate of 8.2 per 1,000 population as compared with a figure of 7.9 for 1963.

The rate for your district after adjustment by the comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General is 12.9. The rate for England and Wales is 11.3.

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH

	Total all ages		Under 4 weeks		4 weeks & under 1 year		1-		5-		15-		25-		35-		45-		55-		65-		75 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Other)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective & parasitic diseases	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Bronchus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant and Lymphatic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neoplasms	12	7	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	4	2	4	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coronary Disease, Angina	30	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hypertension with heart disease	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	2	3	8	4
Other Heart Disease	5	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other circulatory disease	2	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	10	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	1	2	—	—
Bronchitis	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—
Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis, Enteritis & Diarrhoea	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other defined or ill defined diseases	14	10	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	4	3
All other accidents	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	126	91	5	3	5	3	2	1	3	—	9	1	2	—	5	1	6	12	20	9	27	22	42	39

Death Rates for certain diseases as compared with England and Wales

				Rate per 1,000 Population	
				Darlington Rural District	England and Wales
General death rate	..	..		8.2	11.3
Cancer, Lung and Bronchus	..			0.302	0.535
Other Cancer	..	..	..	0.94	1.674
Vascular lesions of nervous system				0.72	1.56
Coronary Disease, Angina	..			1.77	2.24
Hypertension with heart disease				0.19	1.18
Other heart disease	..	..		0.53	1.24
Other circulatory disease	..			0.45	0.42
Respiratory Tuberculosis	..			0.04	0.047
Other Tuberculosis	..	..		Nil	0.006
Influenza	..	..	..	0.04	0.02
Pneumonia	..	..	..	0.72	0.635
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..		Nil	0.00

Accidents

	10-20 yrs.		20-30 yrs.		70-75 yrs.		75 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Road Traffic Accidents	2	—	4	—	—	—	1	—
Falls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Inhalation of smoke caused by fire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Struck by train	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Coronary disease was the single largest cause of death accounting for over 20% of the total. Diseases of heart and arteries (of which coronary disease formed the largest sub division) accounted for almost 45%.

Deaths caused by cancer of the lung dropped from 10 (9 male and 1 female) in 1963 to 8 (6 male and 2 female) in the year under review but the total number of deaths from cancer remained exactly the same. Malignant disease in all its forms was the second largest cause of death accounting for just over 15% of the total.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASM

The following table gives the deaths from Malignant Neoplasm in age groups and localisation.

Localisation	-5 M F	25- M F	30- M F	35- M F	40- M F	45- M F	50- M F	55- M F	60- M F	65- M F	70- M F	75 and over M F	Total M F
Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3
Lung	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	2	—	1	6
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buccal Cavity & Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Digestive Organs other than Stomach ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Respiratory System other than Lung ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Genito urinary organs other than Uterus ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	4
Other Sites	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	5
	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	3	2	4	2	6	21
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

There is little in the table of notifications which calls for special comment. Measles, which had reached epidemic proportion the previous year had, in comparison, a greatly reduced incidence, 148 notifications as compared with 762.

There were no notified cases of dysentery as compared with 15 the previous year. Dysentery organisms were present in ten specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory but these were related to the dysentery outbreak which had occurred at the end of the previous year.

There were no notified cases of food poisoning but a child who had contracted the infection elsewhere was found on his return to be a carrier of salmonella typhimurium.

The total number of notifications of infectious disease was 177 as compared with 795 in 1963.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

Summary of Statistical Information

Location	No. X-Rayed	To Clinic	T.B. Notified	Pulmonary Disease for observation	Normal
Hurworth	106	4	1	1	2

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Table of cases as notified and after correction set out in age groups

	At all ages	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—9	10—14	15—24	25 and over	Age unknown	Total Deaths
		M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F	
Scarlet Fever ..	11	—	—	—	2	—	5	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infection ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis :	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
(Primary & Infl.) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid) ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	148	2	8	11	10	11	31	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	9	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis :	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Pulmonary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
(b) Other ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
	177	2	4	13	12	11	38	1	1	3	—	—
			9	8	15	11	34	1	1	4	1	—

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1964.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory male female		Non-Respir'y male female		Respiratory male female		Non-Respir'y male female	
Under 1 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6—10 ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11—15 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—20 ..	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
21—25 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26—35 ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
36—45 ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
46—55 ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
56—65 ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
66 & over ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	4	3	—	1	—	1	—	—

The total number of new cases for 1964 was 7 pulmonary and 1 non-pulmonary compared with 5 pulmonary in 1963.

Table showing new cases and Mortality during the past 10 years

Year	New Cases				Mortality			
	Respiratory male female		Non-Respir'y male female		Respiratory male female		Non-Respir'y male female	
1955	3	7	—	—	10	1	—	2
1956	6	5	1	—	—	1	1	—
1957	4	5	—	1	—	1	—	1
1958	9	3	—	1	1	—	—	—
1959	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
1960	7	4	—	1	1	1	—	—
1961	4	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
1962	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	4	3	—	1	—	1	—	—

Number of cases on register

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1959	40	35	75	5	7	12
1960	43	36	79	5	7	12
1961	49	37	86	6	7	13
1962	50	37	87	6	7	13
1963	50	40	90	7	7	14
1964	56	45	101	6	8	14

Tuberculosis Mortality Rate : Respiratory 1964 — 0.04
Non-Respiratory 1964 — Nil.

CASE RATES FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1964

					Rate per 1,000 Home Population	
					Darlington R.D.C.	England and Wales
Notifications (corrected)						
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	0.42	0.42
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	0.34	0.67
Measles	..	..	..	..	5.6	6.47
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.2
Poliomyelitis:						
Paralytic	..	..	..	..	Nil	0.00
Non-Paralytic	..	..	..	..	Nil	0.00
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	Nil	0.11
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	Nil	0.43
Tuberculosis:						
Respiratory	..	..	..	..	0.26	0.32
Non Respiratory	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.05

FOOD POISONING

(a) Food Poisoning Notification (corrected)

1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
—	—	—	—
Total — Nil			

(b) Cases otherwise ascertained

1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
—	—	—	—
Total — Nil			

(c) Symptomless Excretors

1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
—	—	—	—
Total — Nil			

(d) Fatal Cases

1ST QUARTER	2ND QUARTER	3RD QUARTER	4TH QUARTER
—	—	—	—
Total — Nil			

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The numbers of persons vaccinated or immunised in the district for which records were received during 1964 are given in the following tables:—

Smallpox

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 yrs. and over	Total
Vaccinated	14	55	15	—	11	95
Re-vaccinated	—	—	4	8	6	18

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

	Primary Immunisations				Re-inforcing Injection			
	Under 1 year	1-4 yrs.	5-14 years	Total	Under 1 year	1-4 yrs	5-14 years	Total
Diphtheria (either singly or in combina- tion)	117	228	56	391	—	50	253	283
Whooping Cough (either singly or in combination) ..	117	211	13	341	—	42	84	126
Tetanus (either singly or in combination)	117	223	69	409	—	49	137	186

Poliomyelitis

Age Group	Vaccinations carried out by General Practitioners		Vaccinations carried out at School Sessions and Clinics	
	No. of persons who have received two injections Salk, three doses Oral		No. of persons who have received two injections Salk, three doses Oral	
Children born in 1964	2	13	—	35
Children born in 1963	3	70	—	162
Children born in 1962	5	40	—	44
Children born in 1961	4	12	—	18
Children and young persons born 1943-60	1	64	—	51
Young persons born 1933-42	—	9	—	41
Others	—	6	—	31
	15	214	—	382

Reinforcing doses given by General Practitioners		Reinforcing doses given at Sessions	
No. of persons given third injections of Salk vaccine	8	No. of persons given third injections of Salk vaccine	—
No. of persons given fourth injections of Salk vaccine	2	No. of persons given fourth injections of Salk vaccine	—
No. of persons given a re- inforcing dose of Oral after:		No. of persons given a re- inforcing dose of Oral after:	
2 Salk doses	1	2 Salk doses	—
3 Salk doses or 3 Oral doses		3 Salk doses or 3 Oral doses	
or 2 Salk doses + 2 Oral doses	99	or 2 Salk doses + 2 Oral doses	334

B.C.G. Vaccination

Number of children skin tested	..	..	..	..	304
Number of children vaccinated	..	..	..	..	197
Number of children positive	..	..	..	..	39
Number of children not vaccinated owing to health reasons	..	..	..	..	45
No. of children absent at time of reading			..	..	23

LABORATORY WORK

Bacteriological Examinations

FAECES

Number of Specimens	Dysentery Positive	Salmonella Typhimurium	Other Organisms
149	10	5	Nil

WATER

Number of Specimens	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
5	2	—	—	3

National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

No statutory action was taken under this section.

HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE LOCAL
HEALTH AUTHORITY (DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL)
IN YOUR AREA

County Medical Officer: Dr. S. Ludkin,
County Hall, Durham,
Telephone No. Durham 4411.

Assistant County Medical
Officer (No. 10 Area) Dr. M. W. Rodgers,
Council Offices, Sedgefield,
Telephone No. Sedgefield 555.

Advice on any of the services listed below may be obtained on application to the above.

Welfare Services

(a) **Residential Hostel Accommodation**—This is provided for aged, infirm and handicapped persons, but the accommodation at present is limited.

Persons from your district maintained during the year in residential hostels were:—

Males — 6
Females — 9

Number of Persons on waiting list:—

Males — 1
Females — 3

(b) **Blind Persons**—A comprehensive service is provided which includes medical examination, home visiting and teaching, assistance in obtaining suitable employment in workshops or at home, admission to homes for the blind and general social welfare. A residential hostel reserved for blind persons is situated in Durham City.

(c) **Other Handicapped Persons**—Certain Welfare services are available for persons who are deaf and dumb, partially sighted, or substantially and permanently handicapped by illness, injury or congenital deformity.

Figures for your district for 1964 were:—

	Male	Female	Total
No. of registered blind persons ..	15	27	42
No. of registered partially sighted persons	4	3	7
No. of registered deaf and dumb persons	31	27	58
No. of registered hard of hearing persons	4	5	9
No. of registered physically handicapped persons	27	18	45
No. of visits made by Welfare Officer ..	16	20	36

Home Nursing

Visits made by the district nurses during the year were:—

	Cases	Visits
(a) Medical cases.. .. .	169	4,781
(b) Surgical cases.. .. .	58	1,631
(c) Tuberculosis	4	540
(d) Maternal complications	—	—

Domiciliary Midwifery Service

Births attended by County Midwives within your district were

Total births (live and still)	146
Cases attended as midwife and nurse	146
Hospital patients discharged home before 10th day	68
Total cases attended	214

Health Visitors

The health visitors provide the link between the home and the County Health Department. They give advice on the care of young children, to expectant and nursing mothers and aged or ill persons and they stress the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection.

Visits made in your district during the year

	No. of Visits
(a) maternity and child welfare	9,916
(b) tuberculosis	142
(c) general health	24
(d) mental sub-normality	74
(e) school	375
(f) aged people	1,856

Domestic Help

Domestic helps are provided by the County Council where necessary in cases of sickness, childbirth, infirmity or other household emergencies. A charge may be made for this service under certain circumstances according to income scale.

During 1964 the service provided in your district was:—

No. of home helps employed during the year	44
Cases attended at 1st January, 1964	52
New cases provided during year	24
Cases terminated	15
Cases attended at 31st December, 1964	61

Number of cases provided during the year

(a) Maternity, including expectant mothers	2
(b) Tuberculosis	—
(c) Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	72
(d) Others	2

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care

Nursing equipment is provided for sick persons at the request of medical practitioners, district nurses and hospital almoners. Invalid chairs are also available and extra nourishment or bedding can be supplied to patients suffering from tuberculosis. A charge is normally made for this service, but in certain circumstances the charge may be reduced or remitted altogether.

Fifty-one patients were supplied with nursing equipment during the year.

Mental Health Services

Services are available for children and young adults who are mentally subnormal and six Junior Training Centres serve certain areas in the County. Proposals have now been approved for an expansion of the service, with the appointment of additional staff and the establishment of Adult Training Centres and more Junior Training Centres over the next five years.

	Total
Number registered as mentally subnormal	46
Number under supervision in their own homes	29
Number of persons in mental hospitals	17
Number of persons being educated in special schools ..	26

Vaccination and Immunisation

- (a) Vaccination against smallpox may be obtained free of charge on application to any medical practitioner who has agreed to give service within the National Health Service Scheme. Facilities are also available for the vaccination of children at maternity and child welfare centres.
- (b) Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus may be carried out on application to maternity and child welfare centres or to any general practitioner operating under the National Health Service Act, free of charge.
- (c) B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to all school children from the age of 11 years and may, in certain circumstances, be carried out by chest physicians at the chest clinics.
- (d) Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available to the following groups of people:—
 - 1. Persons who have attained the age of 6 months and are under 40 years on the date of application for vaccination.
 - 2. Expectant mothers.
 - 3. General medical practitioners and their families.
 - 4. Ambulance drivers and their families.
 - 5. Hospital staffs, medical students and their families.

Number of persons vaccinated and immunised will be found on pages 17 and 18.

Ambulance Services

The County Council provides a free ambulance service for persons in your area for whom ambulance transport is NECESSARY. In an emergency any responsible person may summon an ambulance by telephone by asking to be connected to the nearest ambulance message receiving centre (no telephone number need be given). As a general rule, however, requests for the use of an ambulance should originate from hospitals, doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists or the police. A doctor in attendance may give a patient or a relative a note certifying in advance the need for ambulance transport and this certificate should be posted or taken to the nearest ambulance message receiving centre.

Relatives or friends of out-patients attending hospitals for treatment cannot be carried except for some special reason, in which case an application to the County Medical Officer of Health, County Hall, Durham, will be considered sympathetically.

The table below shows the work undertaken on behalf of the Durham County Council by the Darlington ambulance service but it should be noted that these figures do not include patients living in the rural district who have been carried by vehicles in the County service as it is not possible to calculate these from the records:—

No. of journeys undertaken	..	..	..	..	902
Cases carried (a) stretcher cases	..	..	..	..	541
(b) sitting cases	..	..	..	..	3,001
Mileage covered	..	..	..	..	32,842

Residential Nurseries

Residential nurseries are available for certain cases and information regarding these may be obtained from the Children's Officer, Crossgate Moor, Durham. Telephone No. Durham 3311.

Number of children in care at the 31st December, 1964 was 23.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

County Child Welfare Clinics to serve certain areas of the Rural District are held in Sedgefield, Shildon, Chilton, Middleton-St.-George and Newton Aycliffe, and arrangements exist for mothers and children to attend Darlington Borough Clinics.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL SERVICE

Tuberculosis Service

Clinics are held at Hundens Unit, Hundens Lane, Darlington on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. All cases are seen by appointment.

Special Treatment Service.

Clinics are held at Hundens Unit, Hundens Lane, Darlington as follows:—

Monday (female)	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Tuesday (male)	10 a.m. to 12 noon. 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Wednesday (female)	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Thursday (male)	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.
Friday (female)	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
(male)	5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

SECTION B.

WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND GENERAL SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Distribution of Water

The parishes included within the area of the various statutory undertakers are as follows:—

Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board

Archdeacon Newton (part), Barmpton (part), Bishopton, Brafferton (part), Coatham Mundeville, Denton (part), East and West Newbiggin, Great Burdon, High Coniscliffe, Hurworth, Killerby (part), Little Stainton, Low Coniscliffe, Low Dinsdale, Middleton-St.-George, Morton Palms, Neasham, Piercebridge, Sadberge, Summerhouse (part).

Note:

The Board made a start with their proposals to augment their supply in the parishes of Hurworth and Neasham by laying a 4" duplicate main from the Croft Spa Hotel (Yorkshire) to Railway Bridge at Hurworth Place. They also took a 12" main from their existing 27" main in Yarm Road and laid 500 yards towards Hurworth and Neasham connecting the end of the existing 5" main. It is intended to continue this 12" main to the Otter & Fish with 6"–9" branch to Neasham from a point in the Darlington to Hurworth to Neasham Road.

In March they completed a mains supply of water from Summerhouse to Denton, every house being connected to the mains supply. Previously Denton was supplied by a piped Estates supply which was unsatisfactory in quality.

Durham County Water Board

Great Aycliffe, Brafferton (part), Denton (part), Great Stainton, Heighington, Houghton-le-Side, Killerby (part), Summerhouse (part), Walworth.

Darlington Rural District Council

The Council supply water in part of the parishes of Brafferton, Whessoe, Coatham Mundeville, which they purchase in bulk from the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board; and in Barmpton from a bulk supply from the Darlington Corporation.

General

Villages and hamlets have main piped water from statutory undertakers except in Low Dinsdale and the parish of Sockburn.

- (a) The majority of the houses in Low Dinsdale parish are situated in the village of Middleton-St.-George and are supplied by the Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board. In Low Dinsdale hamlet the houses take their supply from a private bore and shallow well.
- (b) At Sockburn a private spring is piped and serves all the houses. This is unsatisfactory regarding purity.

The proportion of dwelling houses and the proportion of the population supplied from the public mains is as follows :—

PARISH	No. of Occupied Houses	Approx. Population	Water Authority Supplying	Direct to the house		By means of stand pipe	Total houses supplied	% of houses supplied	Pop. supplied direct	Pop. supplied by stand pipe
				Open	Meter					
Archdeacon Newton ..	20	67	T.V. & C.W.B. Church Commissioners and D'ton Corporation	12	4	—	16	80	54	—
Newton Aycliffe ..	4,497	15,004	D.C.W.B.	4,488	9	—	4,497	100	15,004	—
Great Aycliffe ..	237	792	D.C.W.B.	223	12	2	237	100	785	7
Barnpton ..	21	71	D.R.D.C. T.V. & C.W.B.	11	8	—	19	91	65	—
Bishopton ..	92	307	T.V. & C.W.B.	77	15	—	92	100	307	—
Blackwell ..	153	511	Darlington Corporation	123	30	—	153	100	511	—
Brafferton ..	48	160	D.R.D.C.	33	7	—	40	83	133	—
Great Burdon ..	16	54	T.V. & C.W.B.	13	3	—	16	100	54	—
Coatham Mundeville ..	42	141	D.R.D.C. & D.C.W.B.	28	13	—	41	98	141	—
High Coniscliffe ..	84	280	T.V. & C.W.B.	67	17	—	84	100	280	—
Low Coniscliffe ..	123	410	T.V. & C.W.B.	110	13	—	123	100	410	—
Denton ..	18	61	Raby Estates	15	—	—	15	84	51	—
Low Dinsdale ..	193	644	T.V. & C.W.B.	173	6	—	179	93	600	—
East & West Newbiggin ..	10	34	T.V. & C.W.B.	173	6	—	4	40	14	—
Great Stainton ..	24	81	D.C.W.B.	—	4	—	24	100	81	—
Heighington ..	444	1,480	D.C.W.B.	316	100	—	416	94	1,394	—
Houghton-le-Side ..	25	84	D.C.W.B.	6	10	—	16	64	59	—
Hurworth ..	595	1,984	T.V. & C.W.B.	564	31	—	595	100	1,984	—
Killerby ..	20	67	T.V. & C.W.B.	17	3	—	20	100	67	—
Little Stainton ..	20	67	T.V. & C.W.B.	10	9	—	19	95	64	—
*Middleton-St.-George ..	628	2,094	T.V. & C.W.B.	601	27	—	628	100	2,094	—
Morton Palms ..	15	51	T.V. & C.W.B.	5	8	—	13	87	49	—
Neasham ..	100	334	T.V. & C.W.B.	85	8	—	93	93	312	—
Piercebridge ..	52	174	T.V. & C.W.B.	47	5	—	52	100	174	—
Sadberge ..	209	698	T.V. & C.W.B.	193	16	—	209	100	698	—
Sockburn ..	7	24	Neasham Hill (Johnson)	7	—	—	7	100	29	—
Summerhouse ..	30	101	T.V. & C.W.B.	27	3	—	30	100	101	—
Walworth ..	37	124	D.C.W.B. & Walworth E.	16	21	—	37	100	124	—
Whessoe ..	162	591	D.R.D.C. & D'ton Corp.	153	9	—	162	100	591	—
	7,922	26,490		7,432	403	2	7,837	93.17	26,230	7

* Includes R.A.F. Married Quarters.

Bacteriological Examination of Water

The Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board took 271 samples, Durham County Water Board took 40 samples and Darlington Corporation took 2 samples. With the exception of two of the samples taken by Durham County Water Board and 8 by the Tees Valley Water Board all were reported as satisfactory.

Samples taken by this department were as follows:—

	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4
Durham County Water Board	2	—	—	—
Private supply to Sockburn ..	—	—	—	2
Private supply to Fishlocks, Neasham	—	—	—	1

The supply at Sockburn from which the samples were taken serves Sockburn Hall, Sockburn Farm and four cottages (two unoccupied). The owners of the supply have been aware for some time of the unsatisfactory quality of the water and have been approached regarding the necessity to carry out works of chlorination. There are proposals for two new houses and they have undertaken to provide a Belco chlorinator for chlorination purposes.

The sample taken at Fishlocks is in connection with an empty house for which there were proposals for re-occupation.

Chemical Analysis

Further to receiving complaints from residents of Newton Aycliffe regarding smell of the water a sample was taken on the 28th April and the following results obtained.

“The results of chemical analysis show a slightly high amount of free and saline ammonia which, whilst it could indicate pollution, could also have been derived either from dechlorination with ammonia or from natural reduction of nitrate in the water. The presence of a small amount of free chlorine would indicate that the water should be safe as a public supply. This, of course, will always depend on the bacteriological results.

I have not been able to detect anything which would account for the complaints of smell, but this is not surprising since I understand that the complaints are intermittent. I cannot believe that the very small quantity of free chlorine which was found in this sample could be responsible for complaints but to go further into this I made a particular search for phenolic compounds which, in the presence of chlorine, may sometimes give rise to complaints of taint. No phenols were found.”

Later in the year there were more complaints regarding the taste of water supplied by the Durham County Water Board at Newton Aycliffe. Arrangements were made with certain residents to be supplied with sampling bottles so that when they found the water had an unsatisfactory taste, samples should be taken for chemical analysis. There were no samples taken during the year so apparently the water has since been satisfactory.

Average Hardness in Parts per Million

Darlington Corporation	128 p.p.m.		
Durham County Water Board:			
(a) Burnhope-Tunstall supply as CaCO ₃	50 p.p.m. or 3.5 grains per gl.		
(b) Burnhope-Tunstall Mainsforth as CaCO ₃	50-110 p.p.m. or 3.3/7.5 grains per gl.		
		River Tees Supply	
		Total Carb.	Non-Carb.
Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board	70	33	37
(p.p.m. to degree of hardness divide by 14.9).			

Fluoride content of water

Darlington Corporation	0.1 p.p.m. to trace of fluoride
Durham County Water Board	
(a) Burnhope-Tunstall supply	0.1 p.p.m.
(b) Burnhope-Tunstall- Mainsforth	content of mixture not avail- able. T. & B. 0.1 p.p.m. Mainsforth 1 p.p.m.
Tees Valley and Cleveland Water Board	0.2 p.p.m.

The Council agreed with the policy of fluorination as suggested by B.M.A. (1PPM).

No waters in the area are known to be plumbo solvent.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

(a) Aycliffe

The works deal with Aycliffe Village, Newton Aycliffe and the Trading Estate. The average daily flow for the year ending March, 1965, was 949,774 g.p.d. and the dry weather flow was 885,340 gallons.

The effluent discharged to the river was not satisfactory but this was due to the overloading of the old plant. The new plant was brought into partial use during the year.

Considerable progress was made in the construction of extensions to the works, particularly in connection with the new filters, sludge drying beds, circular settling and humus tanks as well as work in connection with heated digestion plant. It is expected that the works will be completed during 1965 when they will be capable of dealing with a total of 1.3 million gallons of dry weather flow. This is to cater for a population of 20,000 at Newton Aycliffe and to allow for future increases in flow from the Trading Estate and Aycliffe Village. It is also intended that the works will deal with the flow from School Aycliffe Mental Hospital, Heighington and Redworth Villages.

In view of a proposal to increase the size of Newton Aycliffe from 20,000 to 45,000 further adjustments were made in connection with the re-building of the inlet to the existing works including installation of mechanical rake screen and disintegrators with mechanical scrapers to the existing three settling tanks. The outlet channel which is common to all tanks now has a storm water overflow weir set so that a maximum rate of flow of 2,000,000 gallons a day receives full treatment. At the same time arrangements were made for the acquisition of a further strip of land along the south side to allow for further extensions to the old works.

The estimated cost of the scheme under construction was £213,715.

The Council continued during the year to make arrangements for the reception at the works of trade wastes including a new one of 100,000 gallons per day.

(b) Middleton-St.-George

These are relatively new works for dealing with a partially combined flow which were brought into use in 1960. During the year the effluent discharged was satisfactory. The average daily flow for the year ending March, 1965, was 88,248 gallons per day and the dry weather flow for this period was 74,398 gallons per day. The design capacity of the works is 100,000 gallons per day dry weather flow.

(c) Bishopton

These are new works completed in 1963. They are especially designed to deal with a considerable discharge of farm waste effluent. The average daily flow for the year ending March, 1965, was 7,475 gallons per day and the dry weather flow for this period was 5,966 gallons per day. The design capacity of the works is 10,800 gallons per day. The effluent discharged to the beck was considerably improved during the year and can be said to be reasonably satisfactory.

(d) Whessoe

This scheme was completed towards the end of 1963. The arrangement is merely a gravity sewer connected to a pumping station with a rising main to a Darlington Corporation sewer at Harrowgate Hill. No further information was received from the County Council in connection with the extensions to serve the smallholdings but it is expected that work will start next year.

The County Council are proposing to put an asbestos gravity sewer in to serve 12 smallholdings connected into the Council's gravity sewer previously referred to. The Council agreed to lay a sewer across the A.1. for the purpose.

(e) Hurworth, Hurworth Place and Neasham

During the year this scheme estimated to cost £80,105 was substantially completed. It comprises the erection of a new sewage works near Hurworth village with pumping station and ejector stations at Hurworth Place and Neasham respectively.

(f) Low Coniscliffe and Merrybent

Work estimated to cost £55,444 was started during the year. This allowed for the provision of gravity sewers from Low Coniscliffe and Merrybent to discharge into a new pumping station at Low Coniscliffe with rising main to the Darlington Corporation sewer in Coniscliffe Road. The Council decided to connect all properties to the new sewer.

The proposals will make redundant a defective sewage disposal arrangement at Low Coniscliffe.

Considerable progress was made during the year.

(g) Blackwell

Work costing £3,064 providing for replacement of an old sewage works by gravity sewer into the Corporation sewer at Carmel Road South was commenced during the year. Considerable progress was made and it is hoped to be substantially completed in 1965. The Council agreed with Croft Rural District Council to connect rising main from Stapleton and Cleasby Sewerage Scheme.

(h) Sadberge

The existing sewage works at Sadberge are overloaded and the Consultant's report in connection with the construction of new works and the sewerage of the southern part of the village which had not been dealt with previously, was approved by the Council.

The proposal necessitates the construction of new sewage works, the provision of new gravity sewer, new pumping station and rising main to deal with part of the village. The proposal for further extensions from Beacon Hill which is situated between the villages of Great Burdon and Sadberge was not accepted.

(i) Heighington and Redworth Sewage Works

Following receipt of proposals by the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board in connection with the putting in of a 9" gravity sewer to deal with the School Aycliffe Mental Hospital, the Council agreed that instructions should be given for its size to be increased to allow for it to deal with the sewage from Heighington and Redworth Villages. The Consultant is looking into the possibility of draining Heighington by gravity sewer to the inlet of the proposed sewer at School Aycliffe and will make arrangements for it or if necessary a pumping station at Heighington to be of sufficient size to deal with the sewerage discharge from a proposed new pumping station and rising main at Redworth. At present there is an overloaded sewage disposal works at Heighington which is not giving a satisfactory effluent while at Redworth the existing sewage works requires some works of improvement. The proposal would make both works obsolete.

(j) Brafferton and Coatham Mundeville

There are no sewage works at Brafferton and at present some sewage with surface water is being discharged into a ditch which drains to a watercourse taking the discharge from small sewage works dealing with the Council houses. At Coatham Mundeville there is a small tank with overflow to the river. Both arrangements are unsatisfactory.

The Consultant Engineer is instructed to prepare schemes for these villages which would include the provision of a gravity sewer to pumping stations discharging into the head of the gravity sewer at Aycliffe village.

(k) Summerhouse, Killerby and Piercebridge

The Council instructed their Consultant to prepare schemes for these three villages. All have unsatisfactory sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements.

(l) High Coniscliffe

This village has a sewer to tank and land irrigation works which is unsatisfactory. The sewerage arrangements at Low Coniscliffe and Merrybent are sufficient to take the sewage. It is hoped that a scheme will be prepared in the near future for gravity sewer, pumping station and rising main.

County Borough of Darlington—Charges for treatment of sewage

Charges to be based on sewerage and sewage disposal rate levied in the Rural District or County Borough whichever is the highest and this rate to be applied to existing agreements relating to Great Burdon and Whessoe and for County Borough premises discharging to Council sewers. This arrangement to cover Low Coniscliffe and Merrybent proposed scheme.

Charges for treatment of Farm Effluent

No progress made in connection with the making of charges, expect matter to be settled in 1965.

Public Scavenging

Refuse collection was carried out in a satisfactory manner during the year and nearly every house in the district had a weekly collection. All refuse is dealt with by a fleet of six vehicles, four from a depot at Aycliffe and two from a depot at Middleton-St.-George. The number of men on the pay roll during the year was 33 but due to holidays and sickness on average less than 30 men were at work. The Council decided to collect bulky articles from domestic premises free of charge.

Refuse continued to be disposed of at two tips, one in the northern part of the Council's district at Brafferton and the other in the southern part of the district at Hurworth. At Brafferton tip refuse is pressed and covered by the use of a Drott B.T.D. 6 which was almost in daily use at the tip for this purpose. The tip at Hurworth is controlled by the Darlington Corporation.

During the year an extension of the existing garage was built at Aycliffe Sewage Works to accommodate some of the refuse vehicles which were moved from the existing garage to make room for the tractor trailer and other machinery. At the same time ablutions, toilets, and washing facilities with a drying room and lockers for workmen's clothes were provided. At Middleton-St.-George the men use the toilet facilities provided at the Sewage Works.

WATER SUPPLY AND SEWERAGE

Name of Scheme and Area to be served	Water or Sewerage	Date of Ministry of Health Inquiry or Investigation	Estimated Cost	Date of Ministry of Health approval	Date commenced	Date completed	Stage
Denton Water Supply Scheme	Water	—	£6,886	8/11/63	19/2/64	14/3/64	
Whesoe	Sewerage	5/8/53	£21,510	8/12/60	19/12/60	31/5/64	
Hurworth, Hurworth Place and Neasham	S. & S.D.	21/7/59	£80,150	3/4/62	8/5/62		Substantially complete.
Aycliffe Sewage Works Extension (Part II)	S.D.	26/4/60	£213,750	18/4/63	13/5/63		Filters, office block, sludge drying beds, settling tanks and humus tanks complete. Heated digestion plant substantially complete.
Blackwell	Sewerage	—	£3,064	22/7/64	28/7/64		75 % complete.
Low Coniscliffe and Merrybent	Sewerage	—	£55,444	17/6/64	7/9/64		33.3 %, complete.

Continued progress was made in the extension of the paper sack method of refuse disposal. This provides for arrangements by which occupiers and/or owners of new properties are required to fit head units and to replace existing dustbins when they are worn out. At the end of the year 390 houses were using paper sacks. Workmen continued to fix head units at cost price plus 5s. 0d. on request from ratepayers in the area.

A bonus scheme was commenced in the week ending 19th September following discussions with the Organiser of the Workmen's Union. This scheme provides for a payment of a bonus of £2 10s. 0d. per week per man when they have completed their "stints". These are set so that each filler has to collect 125 bin equivalents in the urban part of the area and 95 bin equivalents in the rural. A dust bin of refuse is one bin equivalent, a paper sack half bin equivalent, a pan closet two bin equivalents and an earth closet or privy midden three bin equivalents. The men are allowed to go home when they have completed their rounds. During statutory holidays the men are allowed the appropriate time on overtime rate in the week preceding or succeeding the holiday to permit them to complete their rounds. If the vehicles are unable to leave the garage or break down similar allowances are made. Five of the six vehicles with twenty-one men (including drivers) were employed on the scheme. Arrangements were made for the remaining vehicle to deal with trade refuse collections and to be available in the event of a breakdown. The men working on the trade refuse wagon are used to replace men on sick leave and holiday.

There are 166 litter bins, including litter bins in laybys sited throughout the area all of which are frequently emptied by the collectors and they also carry out cleansing from time to time of 66 bus shelters. The amount of trade refuse that can be cleared in the area is likely to be reduced owing to the vehicle having to be used as a replacement. Occupiers of business premises in the area, however, are permitted to make their own arrangements for refuse to be brought to the tip at 10s. 0d. a large load, 7s. 6d. a medium sized load and 5s. 0d. a small load. Arrangements by which free tipping facilities are given to Contractors on occasions for soil and hardcore continue to be operated to the advantage of the Council. It is appreciated that as the amount of refuse increases so does the amount of cover required. Charges for trade refuse collected by the Council are still 42s. 0d. per hour or 1s. 0d. per bin.

During the year the Council replaced an 800 gallon cesspool emptying machine. 220 private cesspools and tanks belonging to the Council were emptied. A reduced charge was made for domestic purposes of 13s. 0d. per hour and 25s. 0d. for business premises.

The machine continued to be on loan to Durham County Council for gully flushing when not required by the Council but the Council's use of the vehicle tended to increase, particularly in connection with the maintenance of the Council's own sewage works.

Street sweeping is carried out at the Town Centre and Shopping Centres at Neville Parade and Simpasture, Newton Aycliffe about three times a week including Saturday evenings on the town centre.

Public Conveniences

There are seven public conveniences in the area, one at Hurworth Place, one at Middleton-St.-George, one at Heighington, three at Newton Aycliffe and one in Aycliffe Village. These are regularly visited and cleansed. During the year hand basins were fitted to conveniences at Newton Aycliffe (Neville Parade), Hurworth Place and Heighington not so provided.

A proposal for a new public convenience at Sadberge was not proceeded with.

W. C. Conversions

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 47.

A review of the situation was made in December and it showed there were a total of 239 earth closets. This figure includes:—

56 closets at Brafferton, Coatham Mundeville, Piercebridge, Killerby and Summerhouse (including one in a scheduled unfit house). All where sewers may be provided.

122 closets at outlying properties where no sewers are available (including 3 unfit houses, 9 scheduled unfit houses, 2 empty and 2 derelict houses.)

4 closets where conversion notices have not been complied with including one empty house and one house where it will be easy to connect to the new sewer.

57 closets throughout the remainder of the district and this number includes 14 houses which can easily be connected to the new sewer when available, 3 properties where no notices have been served, 10 unfit houses, 18 scheduled houses, 12 County Council smallholdings for which plans are being prepared and one house where the owner cannot get into the sewer.

If the closets in the unfit, scheduled houses and those houses awaiting sewerage works are deducted from the total of 239, this leaves 117. Included in the latter figure are five houses, three of which are empty and two are derelict, so that the total for closet conversion at present is reduced to 110 outlying properties where no sewer is available, and two where sewer is available.

The grant for closet conversions where a sewer is available is half the cost. Where there are no sewers the grant is half the cost with a maximum of £100.

Four closet conversions were carried out where sewers are available with conversion grants amounting to £127 0s. 0d., six conversions were carried out where there are no sewers with conversion grants amounting to £540 14s. 0d.

As part of improvement grant works a further eleven closet conversions were carried out where sewers are available and seven where there are no sewers.

The total number of closet conversions carried out during the year was twenty-eight.

SANITARY INSPECTION

Summary of inspections, investigations and visits made during the year:—

Complaints investigated 30

Public Health Acts:—

Houses	12
Other Premises	2
Animals improperly kept	—
Dirty and verminous premises	4
Drainage defects	4
Conversions	70
Cesspools	—
Scavenging	73
Water Supplies (including samples)	5
Dangerous Buildings	4
Offensive Trades	—
Living Vans	5
Public Conveniences	13
Re-inspections	8
Schools	—
Street cleaning	5
Clean Air	30

Total .. 235

Housing Acts:—

Houses	103
Overcrowding	2
Certificate of disrepair	4
Improvement Grants	97
Applications for re-housing	14
Council house repairs and maintenance	627
Re-inspections	11
Demolitions	28

Total .. 886

Factories Acts:—

Factories with power	48
Factories without power	6
Outworkers	4
Sites of building operation and works of engineering construction	75

Total .. 133

Food and Drugs Acts:—

Registered Food Premises	56
Food Shops	128
Restaurant Kitchens	12
Canteens	28
Public Houses	58
Ice Cream Vendors	49
Butcher's Shops	30
Poultry Packers	1

Milk Distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Slaughterhouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Meat Inspection	..	..	..	..	..	..	160
Unsound Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Knackers Yard	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Bakehouse	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
						Total	560
Shops Acts:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	107
Infectious Diseases:—							
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Infectious contacts		..	..	..	..	..	6
Food Poisoning investigations		..	..	..	..	..	—
Dysentery investigations, Cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Contacts		..	..	..	..	..	28
Pathological specimens collected		..	..	..	..	..	149
Fumigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
						Total	315
Rodent Control:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	41
Building Byelaws:—							
Foundations	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
Buildings in course of erection		..	..	..	..	..	237
Drains inspected and tested		..	..	..	..	..	512
Completed properties		..	..	..	..	..	228
Planning	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
						Total	1,177
Miscellaneous:—							
Sundry visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	108
Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
Sewage Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	60
Sewerage	..	..	..	..	..	..	94
Refuse tips	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Diseases of animals	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Biological specimens		..	..	..	..	..	1
Disposal of dead	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Ineffective visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Footpaths and bridle roads		..	..	..	..	..	—
Petrol tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Fire Prevention	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Painting contracts		..	..	..	..	..	20
Furniture	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Trade effluent samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Shelters	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Pumping Stations	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
Smoke observations		..	..	..	..	..	10
Deposit Gauge	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Smoke Filter	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Boarding Establishments		..	..	..	..	..	5
Noise Abatement Act, 1960						Total	460

Woodham Burn Public Park, Newton Aycliffe—Query regarding Condition of Woodham Burn.

In the Spring of the year a communication was received from the Great Aycliffe Parish Council stating that during the summer months there was very little flow of water in the burn and that this was largely made up of effluent from sewage works.

It was suggested that tests be carried out to see whether or not the water in the burn was a source of danger to children playing near or paddling in the burn. The matter was referred to the Wear and Tees River Board who advised as follows:—

“I enclose copies of analytical data obtained on two samples from Woodham Burn, taken at the Stephenson Way Bridge which I believe will be at the upstream end of the proposed park.

As you probably know, this stream carries the sewage effluents from the treatment works at Shildon (Shildon Urban District Council), Middridge Smallholdings (Durham County Council), Redworth (Darlington Rural District Council) and Aycliffe Mental Hospital (Heighington Hospital Management Committee).

From the analytical data, it is obvious that the Woodham Burn is a polluted stream, which would be classed as ‘bad’ by Royal Commission Classification.

As the flow of the Woodham Burn is only small, considerable improvement would be necessary at these works so that the stream would be ‘clean’ at Newton Aycliffe. Whilst the River Board wishes to have cleaner rivers, it is inevitable that some considerable time will elapse before all the necessary work can be carried out.

As you know, even with well purified sewage effluents, the bacteriological state of the stream could still be unsatisfactory.”

The Pathologist of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Northallerton who obtained swabs from the burn reported as follows:—

“A Public Health Laboratory Service Working Party which studied the sewage contamination of bathing beaches published its report in 1959. Sea water taken from some of these beaches was heavily polluted with Coliform organisms, and a few of the beaches were visibly polluted with undisintegrated faecal material. *Salmonella paratyphi B* and other *Salmonellae* were isolated on numerous occasions, the percentage of samples yielding these pathogenic organisms varying from 13% for lightly polluted waters to 40% for the more heavily polluted ones. In spite of the apparent risks in sea-bathing that these figures imply, the Working Party could find records of only ten cases of enteric fever during the years 1946-58 which were thought to be due to sea bathing, and in only six of these cases was the circumstantial evidence convincing; two cases of typhoid fever occurred in patients who “had swallowed considerable quantities of sea-water 10 and 11 days previously”. Four cases of Paratyphoid fever occurred in patients who had bathed from the two beaches found in the investigation to be the most heavily polluted (one of these beaches was described as “aesthetically revolting”).

The Working Party also investigated the relationship of Poliomyelitis to sea bathing, and could find “no evidence that bathing had played any part in causing the disease”.

I think these findings are relevant to your problem. Admittedly the concentration of sewage in the Woodham Burn is likely to be higher than in sea water, but on the other hand total immersion and the swallowing of quantities of water are, I hope, unlikely.

My feeling is that the risks from paddling in the burn are slight; the risks from **drinking** the water would of course be appreciably higher, and ought really to be brought to the attention of parents.

It might be worthwhile sampling the various sewage effluents at intervals, so that we can examine them for Salmonella, etc. Obviously the degree of pollution, and in particular of dangerous pollution, may fluctuate and this might influence our thinking in the future. I have in mind the effect of a dysentery outbreak at the Mental Hospital you mention”.

Copies of the correspondence were forwarded to the Clerk of the Parish Council and it was recommended that the public be warned of the risks involved through the local paper the “Newtonian”. The Parish Council agreed and also decided to place two drinking fountains in the park.

SECTION C.

HOUSING

Erection of New Houses

The total number of houses at the 31st December was 8,144 and the number of houses built during the year is shown in the attached table.

New Houses completed during year	With State Assistance	Unaided	Total 1964	Total 1963
(a) By Local Authority ..	5	—	5	18
* (b) By any other Housing Authority	—	—	226	—
(c) By private persons ..	—	—	84	69

*Includes houses built at Newton Aycliffe.

Improvement Grants—Housing Act, 1959

1. Discretionary Grants

	NO. OF SEPARATE HOUSES
(a) Applications approved by Local Authority during the year	15
(b) Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	234
Amounts paid in grants by the Council during the year	£5,028 0s. 0d.
Total amounts paid in grants by the Council since the inception of scheme ..	£61,082 10s. 6d.

2. Standard Grants

(a) Applications approved by Local Authority during the year	19
(b) Total number of applications approved since inception of scheme	116
Amount paid in grants by the Council during the year	£1,898 12s. 11d.
Total amount paid in grants by the Council since the inception of scheme ..	£8,828 8s. 3d.

Council Houses

There were 5 Council houses built during the year and plans were prepared for four houses at Middleton-St.-George.

Rent Act, 1957

There were 2 applications for certificates of disrepair, one undertaking was given under paragraph 5 of the first schedule one certificate was issued and there were no cancellations of certificates.

SUMMARY OF HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

A. Houses Demolished	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
IN CLEARANCE AREAS			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	—	—	—
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. . .	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957.. .. .	3	—	—
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	—	—
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—
A.2 Previously reported closed	1	—	—
B. Unfit Houses Closed			
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957.. .. .	12	9	4
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ..	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
C. Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied		By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority. .		22	—
(12) After formal notice under:			
(a) Public Health Acts		—	—
(b) Section 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957		—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..		3	—
D. Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957) Position at end of year.		Number of Houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation			
(a) under Section 48		—	—
(b) under Section 17 (2)		—	—
(c) under Section 46		—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 and 53		—	—
E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement		Number of Houses (1)	Number of Occupants of Houses in (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders purchased in the year		—	—

SLUM CLEARANCE. PROGRESS REPORT, 1964

PARISH	Housing Plan for 1961—1965	Houses dealt with during 1964	Houses not dealt with	Other Houses dealt with			Total number of houses dealt with since 1956
				By Orders	Made fit Formally	Informally	
Archdeacon Newton ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
Aycliffe ..	16	—	2	6	—	—	76
Barnpton ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Bishopton ..	6	—	6	—	—	—	25
Great Burdon ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	15
Blackwell ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	8
Brafferton ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	5
Coatham Mundeville ..	2	—	1	—	—	—	5
Coniscliffe, High ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	17
Coniscliffe, Low ..	2	—	—	2	—	—	14
Denton ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Dinsdale, Low ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
East & West Newbiggin ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Stainton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heighington ..	9	—	1	—	—	1	43
Houghton le Side ..	5	—	7	—	—	—	4
Hurworth ..	10	2	4	—	—	4	49
Killerby ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Little Stainton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Middleton-St.-George ..	7	—	5	2	—	5	79
Morton Palms ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Neasham ..	7	—	2	—	—	—	22
Piercebridge ..	—	—	—	—	—	6	22
Sadberge ..	10	1	8	—	3	1	23
Sockburn ..	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
Summerhouse ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	3
Walworth ..	1	—	1	—	—	—	4
Whesoe ..	1	—	1	—	—	2	8
	85	4	44	10	3	22	438

Houses in 5 year plan 1961-1965	85
Houses dealt with	4
Houses not dealt with	44
Other Houses dealt with	35
Total Houses dealt with by Closing, Demolition Orders, or made fit	39
Total Houses dealt with since 1956	438

Overcrowding

No cases of statutory overcrowding as such were reported during the year but applications are still being received from families "living in" for the tenancy of Council houses.

25 such applications were made as compared with 26 the previous year.

Applications for Council Houses

APPLICANTS RESIDING IN RURAL AREA

Villages where Houses are required	Council Houses		Aged persons Bungalows	
	No. with homes of their own	No. without homes of their own	No. with homes of their own	No. without homes of their own
Aycliffe, Great	17	5	25	3
Bishopton	1	1	—	—
Brafferton	2	—	—	—
High Coniscliffe	2	—	2	3
Low Coniscliffe	—	—	—	—
Heighington	10	3	5	—
Hurworth	14	4	3	1
Middleton-St.-George	9	7	15	1
Neasham	—	—	—	—
Piercebridge	15	2	2	—
Sadberge	6	1	2	1
Great Stainton	—	—	—	—
Summerhouse & Killerby	—	—	1	—
Whesoe	1	2	1	—
Walworth	1	—	—	—
	78	25	56	9

Moveable Dwellings—Licensed Sites

There are ten licensed sites, two for six moveable dwellings, one for three moveable dwellings, three for two moveable dwellings and four for one moveable dwelling.

SECTION D.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Inspection of Meat and Other Foods

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the district owned by a private person. During the year, 160 meat inspection visits were made when 333 carcasses, with a total weight of approximately 28 tons were inspected.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed ..	86	—	—	176	71	—
Number inspected ..	86	—	—	176	71	—
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI :						
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	16	—	—	2	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercul- osis and cysticerici ..	18.60	—	—	1.13	4.23	—
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY :						
Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuber- culosis	0.00	0.00	—	0.00	0.00	—
CYSTICERCOSIS :						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Carcasses and portions thereof and organs having a total weight of 1 cwt. 4 stones were found to be diseased or otherwise unfit for human consumption and were disposed of accordingly.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

There are nine registered distributors of milk in the area.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

The above regulations are now the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Authority, Durham County Council.

During 1964 the following samples were taken in the area by the County Council.

DESIGNATION	NO. TAKEN		RESULTS
Tuberculin tested	29	17	passed. 7 failed Methylene blue test.
T.T. Pasteurised	31	28	passed. 2 failed Methylene blue test, and 1 failed the phosphate test.
Pasteurised	—	—	
Sterilised	10	10	passed.

One sample was taken from hospitals and schools in the area.

The Milk Special Designation Regulations, 1960

These Regulations re-classified the milk designations into untreated, pasteurised and sterilised. Samples taken in November and December, 1964, were:—

DESIGNATION	NO. TAKEN		RESULT
Untreated	5	5	Passed.
Pasteurised	4	3	Passed. 1 failed the M.B. Test.
Sterilised	—	—	

FOOD PREMISES

Shops

Food Hygiene

The arrangements made in new food premises necessary for compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations were satisfactory.

Throughout the district the standard of hygiene was good.

Food Vans

Many travelling shops and food vans continued to serve the area, particularly at Newton Aycliffe. Inspections of these were made as the opportunity occurred and they operate in a satisfactory manner.

Other Food Premises

There is in the district a poultry packing station.

The conditions at the poultry packing station from which the output steadily increased are satisfactory. The producer installed machinery and plant to improve methods of production and the water supply improved in 1961.

Registration of Food Premises, Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16

There were no new applications for registration of premises for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

FOOD PREMISES

	Bakers	Confectioners	Butchers	Fish Shop (wet and cooked)	Grocers and provisions	General Dealers	Miscellaneous including Green Grocers	Licensed Premises			Cafes	Canteens	Total
								Clubs	Shops	P.H. & Hotels			
Aycliffe, Newton	4	6	7	2	9	2	7	4	1	3	2	10	57
Aycliffe, Great ..	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	3	1	10	22
Barmpton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bishopton ..	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Blackwell ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Brafferton ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Coatham Mundeville	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	4
Coniscliffe, High	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	3
Coniscliffe, Low	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dinsdale, Low ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	3
Great Stainton ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Heighington ..	1	—	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	—	12
Hurworth ..	1	2	3	1	4	3	1	1	1	5	—	—	21
Middleton-St.-George	—	2	1	1	3	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	14
Neasham ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Piercebridge ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Sadberge ..	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	5
Summerhouse ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Whesoe ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
	7	11	15	6	23	20	9	8	3	33	6	20	161

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the area. One application was received for registration of premises for the storage and sale of pre-packed ice-cream. The premises were inspected, found to be suitable and registered.

Registered premises are shown in the following table:

			Sale and Storage of Ice Cream	The preparation or manufacture of sausage, pickled or preserved food
Newton Aycliffe	..	..	7	—
Aycliffe, Great	..	..	5	1
High Coniscliffe	..	..	1	—
Heighington	..	..	5	1
Hurworth	..	..	8	3
Middleton-St.-George	..		8	—
Piercebridge	..	..	1	—
Whessoe	..	..	2	—
Bishopton	..	..	1	1
Sadberge	..	..	2	—
			—	—
			40	6
			==	==

Educational Activity

Educational activities took the form of visits to Food premises and discussion with food handlers.

With the growth of Newton Aycliffe the number of larger shops in the area is increasing while in the villages the family business still predominates.

With new shops educational activity begins with the planning of the premises and discussion with the prospective occupiers while visits, discussions and instructions to the staff of existing premises help to maintain a satisfactory standard of hygiene generally.

SECTION E.

CLEAN AIR AND FACTORIES ACT

Industrial Premises

There are 81 industrial premises with furnaces and 73 of these are on the North East Trading Estate at Aycliffe.

One prior approval certificate was issued during the year.

Chimney Heights

During the year the heights of 4 chimneys were approved in respect of Byelaw applications for chimneys in connection with boiler plants.

Domestic Premises

The following table shows the average monthly deposits of water insoluble matter at Newton Aycliffe to be 4.63 tons per square mile. This is higher than recorded at E. D. Walker Homes, and the Memorial Hospital, Darlington, which are both in residential areas.

The estimate of sulphur dioxide at Newton Aycliffe of 1.05 microgrammes of SO_3 per 100 square centimetres per day is higher than was recorded in the heavy industrial area of Albert Hill, Darlington, where readings averaged only 0.95.

The average concentration of smoke during the year was 151 microgrammes per cubic meter which compares unfavourably with the concentration at Darlington County Borough of 100 microgrammes during the same period.

The above figures, while not indicating serious pollution of the atmosphere, afford evidence of the amount of pollution caused by domestic chimneys.

Preliminary work was carried out in preparation for the making of smokeless zones in Newton Aycliffe, the first of which is expected to be in operation early in 1966. A mobile exhibition of solid fuel appliances visited Newton Aycliffe.

Complaint regarding smell

- (a) **Newton Aycliffe.** Arising out of complaints from the new town and with the assistance of the Alkali Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, arrangements were made for certain improvements to be made in a chemical factory on the Trading Estate adjacent to the town.
- (b) **Hurworth.** Certain ratepayers thought that the Tees-side haze smell was, on occasions prevalent in the village and the Alkali Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government was informed.

DEPOSIT GAUGE AND LEAD PEROXIDE INSTRUMENT

DEPOSIT GAUGE SITE	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
					Water insoluble matter in tons per sq. mile							
DARLINGTON R.D.C. Newton Aycliffe ..	..	—	4.88	4.93	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.08	18.57
DARLINGTON C.B. E.D. Walker Homes Memorial Hospital ..	..	—	2.24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.96 1.68	0.65 1.84

Lead Peroxide Instrument—Estimates of sulphur dioxide

SITE	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
					Milligrams of SO ₃ per 100 square centimetres per day							
DARLINGTON R.D.C. Newton Aycliffe ..	..	2.06	1.42	1.35	1.08	0.73	0.56	0.38	0.41	0.71	1.22	1.49
DARLINGTON C.B. Albert Hill ..	..	1.64	1.37	0.78	0.77	0.63	—	0.29	0.21	0.68	1.38	1.60

VOLUMETRIC SMOKE FILTER

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	August	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
DARLINGTON R.D.C. Newton Aycliffe												
Average	235	202	192	136	85	82	60	81	105	200	203	232
Highest	345	427	353	226	140	140	161	144	167	313	405	373
Lowest	91	80	78	52	35	30	21	12	24	60	62	70
DARLINGTON COUNTY BOROUGH SKERNE PARK												
Average	—	—	230	—	118	58	92	31	99	197	184	195
Highest	—	—	476	—	264	131	136	124	135	256	678	628
Lowest	—	—	84	—	57	9	45	4	54	20	20	28

**PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959.**

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

PREMISES (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occu's. Pr'secuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	14	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authy.	124	48	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	23	23	—	—
Totals	161	77	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

PARTICULARS (1)	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	No. of Cases in which prosec'n' were instituted (6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.9)					
(a) Insufficient ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	2	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	3*	—	—	—
	4	5	—	2	—

*Means of Escape in Case of Fire (Certificate).

Factories Acts 1937 to 1961.

During the year the Durham County Fire Brigade Service Officers made 3 inspections of factories and following the execution of their recommendation 3 certificates for Means of Escape in Case of Fire were issued. The total number of certificates issued and in force are 50. There are no basement factories in your area.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956

General conditions are satisfactory. It was not found possible to complete all the records of the size of farms, number of men employed and toilet facilities, for this report.

SECTION F.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act and Regulations, 1951

There are no manufacturers in the district but three registered premises where these materials are used.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1959

During the year it was not possible to carry out maintenance treatments of sewers in the district.

Two local authority properties, forty-six dwelling houses were found to be infested and successfully treated.

Forty-six complaints were received during the year and dealt with.

In addition eight houses were treated for woodworm, four houses were treated for bed bugs, one for fleas and two for fly infestation.

The Development Corporation for Newton Aycliffe employ their own Rodent Operator to deal with complaints by their housing department. The Council provided poison baits and any necessary advice.

Petroleum (Regulations) Act, 1928-36

During the year petrol installations were examined by officers of the County Fire Brigade Service and recommendations made regarding requirements.

There were sixty-nine licences issued in connection with the storage of petroleum spirit and four new licences issued.

The number of installations in the various parishes is shown below:—

Aycliffe	30	Dinsdale, Low	2	Sadberge	4
Coatham Mund.	1	Great Burdon	2	Summerhouse	2
Blackwell	2	Heighington	1	Whessoe	4
Bishopton	3	Hurworth	4	Sockburn	1
Coniscliffe, Low	5	Middleton-St.-G.	5	Houghton le Side	1
Coniscliffe, High	4	Piercebridge	2	Little Stainton	1

Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963

On 1st January, 1964, this Act came into operation. The Council issued four licences covering a total of eighty-six dogs and four cats.

Byelaws in force in district

The Council's Building Byelaws were amended on the 7th April, 1952, to allow for the substitution of 7 ft. 6 in. ceiling heights for 8 ft. The amendment in the Byelaws came into effect as and from 1st August, 1952. The same byelaws were amended under Section 61 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and Section 24, Clean Air Act, 1956, to provide for arrangements in buildings for prevention of smoke (1st June, 1959).

New Streets	..	..	..	..	9th May, 1938.
Food Handling	..	..	..	..	8th May, 1950.
Byelaws relating to the Sanitary Conditions and Management of Private Slaughterhouses	..	..	..		1st April, 1957.
Nuisance contrary to Public Decency in the Parishes of Great Aycliffe, Heighington, Hurworth and Middleton-St.-George	..	..	..	..	1st June, 1957.

